



ELSAH HISTORY

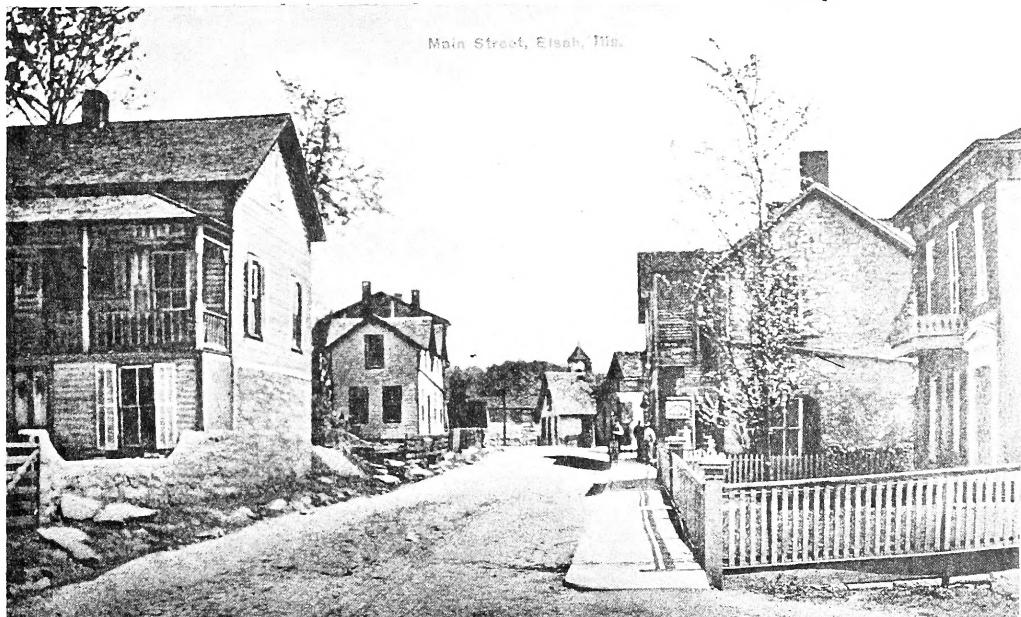
NUMBER 17

ELSAH HISTORY

NOVEMBER 1976

Elsah at the Turn of the Century

Main Street, Elsah, Ill.



In 1901, Elsah was, as we see it now with our hindsight, betwixt and between. It was still a summer resort and not yet a quarry town.

One of the main thrusts of economic activity was still summer resort work. Not only did villagers rent rooms in their homes to summer people, but they worked at Chautauqua, then in its second decade, a mile up the river, and they helped serve the summer community on the bluffs to the west of the village surrounding the Piasa Bluffs Hotel.

Small steam launches operated out of Elsah to take visitors on the river, and the Keller Store supplied confections, baked goods, and sodas for excursion visitors.

Excursion steamers from Alton and St. Louis stopped at Elsah, dropping off some passengers, who would wander about enjoying the scene while the steamer would

continue upriver to Grafton. These passengers would be picked up on the return trip.

But the summer resort activity did not prosper. The hotel, opened in 1891, closed and reopened in 1897, didn't do well, and the cottages surrounding it, though numerous, could not afford the village the support it needed. Evidence from letters shows that men were working elsewhere even though this meant separation from their families for long periods of time.

When the Western Whiting and Manufacturing Company opened its quarry at Elsah in 1902, there was more work locally, though it was hard and heavy--and in the summer unbelievably hot. Quarry workers would typically gather on the river bank or out on the sand bars in the evenings in summer in order to catch the least whiff of breeze coming across the open water to cool themselves.

Evidence recently acquired shows that Elsah, even between two major economic thrusts, was a lively and varied community at the turn of the century. It contained very nearly two hundred people, more than the old village contains today.

Of these, 139 were Illinois born people. Both parents of 54 of the Illinois born were also born in the state, indicating that Illinois, now approaching its eightieth year of statehood, was building quite an indigenous population. Furthermore, an additional 34 of the Illinois born had one parent born in the state. Of these, the parents of only 5 of the Illinois-born (from two families) had married foreign born spouses, one from England, one from Ireland.

Of those born in other states, Missouri led the list with 17 born there. Ohio came next with twelve, followed by Kentucky with seven. Four each were born in Indiana and Iowa, three in Tennessee, two each in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and one each in Vermont, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

Of the foreign born, the German born led with six. Four Elsah citizens were born in Ireland, three in Sweden, one in Prussia, and one in England. As one would expect, a great many more of the parents were foreign-born. While the figures are skewed in such a small town by a few large families, still the record is interesting. Forty-one parents of Elsah citizens in 1900 were born in Germany. Ireland followed with thirty-one parents. England, the old "mother country," ran a poor third with twelve parents. There were eight Swedish parents; three French; two each from Prussia, Holland, and Switzerland; and one from Italy. Of course a large family, like the Cummingses from Ireland or the Kellers from Germany, raise the above figures considerably.

As one might expect, too, parents from other states abound, especially from the eastern states, as the familiar American westward movement carried settlers into Illinois. But there is also abundant evidence of a considerable migration of Missourians into the Elsah area, as well as a number of southerners.

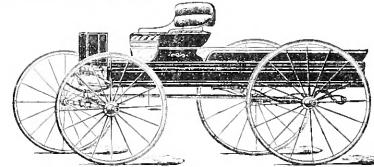
Elsah citizens in 1900 with parents born in Missouri led with a total of thirty-one parents. This was closely followed by Ohio parents at twenty-nine. Tennessee and Kentucky followed with twenty-three and twenty-two each. Virginia and Pennsylvania supplied eighteen parents each. New York had nine, Indiana and South Carolina six each, Vermont five, Maryland and Massachusetts three, Georgia, North Carolina, and New Jersey two each, and Iowa and Connecticut one each.

These figures indicate that the massive domestic migration involved at the time was northward as well as westward. New England was comparatively unimportant. We know that in the 1880's and 1890's a number of members of old Elsah families migrated to the west coastal states of California, Oregon, and Washington. In origin, these families came from the same areas, domestic and foreign, as those represented above.

The most common occupation of Elsah men at the turn of the century was that of laborer. Farm labor, especially, took much more manpower then than it does now, and the construction jobs currently done with ease by bulldozers, backhoes, and other large equipment involved a great deal of human muscle.

Though our information is imperfect, there were at least twenty men earning their living through laboring work, much of it intermittent day labor. The railroad employed three other laborers, as well as a section boss and an agent. Nine men earned their living as fishermen. Elsah also had four school teachers, three carpenters, two stone masons, two butchers, two teamsters, two millwrights, two general store operators, two servants, two landlords, two painters, a postmaster, a blacksmith, a farmer (there were, of course, many more nearby in the township), a restaurant operator, a policeman, a paper hanger, a gardener, a watchman, a shoemaker, a steamboat captain as well as a pilot, a dressmaker, a confectioner, a physician, a government lamp lighter, a clergyman, and a stencil merchant.

Only five Elsah adults could not read and write. Of these two were foreign born. In addition, one native born adult could read but not write.



Forty-nine Elsah women had borne children. These totalled 196 children of living mothers, of whom 153 were still alive. A total of 43 offspring had, at this point, been outlived by their mothers. This means that mothers outlived 27% of their offspring, indicating a considerable mortality among the young. These tended to be concentrated in certain families. While the Elsah cemetery shows evidence of illness hitting the children of certain families hard at the same time period, other causes of child mortality must have been chronic. But while one family would have lost all of four children, or seven of ten, or four of six, other families raised seven of seven, six of six, or four of four successfully. Heavy mortality seemed to strike families with many children more than those with few.

About two-fifths of the families rented living space, mostly homes, the others owning. Of the owners about 24% were paying on mortgages. This is probably below the present-day average. No renters in the village rented farmland, but about 73% of the owners owned some farm property, indicating a considerable prosperity in real estate.

Elsah at the turn of the century was in some ways on the brink of the modern age. Gasoline engines were soon to appear in town, though automobiles were a long time in coming. Personal freedom and mobility were on the increase, but the average man was still bound to the village area by reason of the scarcity of money for the common man.

Paved roads were still a long way in the future, and electricity was more than a quarter of a century off (except for the rich, who installed their own generators). A jerry-built telephone system was put in in 1904, but its service was local and intermittent. A public water system was not employed for another sixty-five years, and a municipal sewage system is still to come today. A volunteer fire company is the product of only the last decade.

Notchcliff still dominated the eastern bluffline and the

Piasa Bluffs Hotel the western one. The railroad provided transportation to Alton and Grafton. Riverboats were still very much a part of the transportation picture. Elsah itself was still a supply center for the surrounding area, and it still served as a shipping point for some farm produce. A few people who lived in Elsah then are still in the village community, or the surrounding area, but very few.

Of course one of the charming features about Elsah today is that so many of the buildings present at the century's turn are still a part of the Elsah scene as functional dwellings. With all the changes, they have provided an element of continuity that will persist into the future, with our care, to supply a continuing glimpse of the past in the Mississippi River valley.

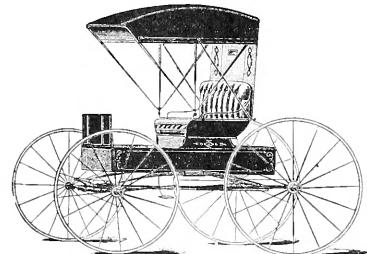
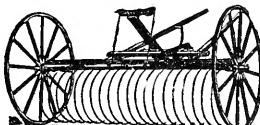
Elsah Voting Patterns

In the presidential election on November 2nd, Elsah, precinct I, which is the village, had the highest percentage of registered voters actually voting in the county, with 81% going to the polls.

Elsah I leaned heavily toward the Republican side of the contest in most races. For President and Vice-President, 354 voted for Ford and Dole, 196 for Carter and Mondale. In the governor's race, Thompson got 460 votes to Howlett's 84. For Illinois Attorney-General, a post which the founder of Elsah, General James Semple once held, Elsah I went 388 for Scott and 122 for Partee. Republican Harris got 318 votes in the precinct for Secretary of State, while Dixon got 191. For Comptroller, Lindberg polled 354 votes to Bakalis' 152. In the race for the seat in the United States House of Representatives, incumbent Republican Paul Findley got 414 votes to 108 for Peter Mack, his perennial opponent. In the races for state representatives from the 49th district, Elsah gave Republicans Bartulis and Reilly 505 and 547 votes, while giving Democrats Sharp and Masielli 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes. In the Jersey County race for County Board, Elsah I gave Republican losers, Debbs and Ooton 359 and 329 votes, and their victorious Democratic opponents, O'Donnell and Campbell 145 and 136 votes.

In many of these races Elsah's conservatism went against the will of the majority. The vote was heavily affected by the number of Principia College voters, many voting for the first time in a presidential election. The college tends to be a Republican stronghold, and undoubtedly the student influence swung even some local races toward the Republican side in this precinct.

However, this does not account for the fact that the gubernatorial race was so heavily skewed toward Republican Thompson. The candidate visited Elsah and spoke at Principia College a few days before the election. This may have influenced some votes. One must cite also, though, the widespread disaffection in southern Illinois with any candidate interpreted as Mayor Daley's, and Mr. Howlett bore that label.



The Alton Dam Question

Locks and Dam No. 26, on the Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois, have been in the news a great deal lately. HEF has been collecting locally produced material on the subject for some time, but was recently sent two compilations of federal material on the dam totalling 1,843 pages.

The larger publication, put out by the U. S. Government Printing Office, is entitled LOCKS AND DAM 26: HEARINGS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, UNITED STATES SENATE, NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, on S. 1825, S. 3425, and S. 3506. These hearings took place on June 17, 22, 24, and 28, and on July 22, 1976.

The other publication, nearly as gigantic, is another U. S. Government Printing Office production, House Document No. 94-584, entitled, LOCKS AND DAM NO. 26, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ALTON, ILL. COMMUNICATION FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (CIVIL WORKS) TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, SUBMITTING A REPORT ON LOCKS AND DAM NO. 26, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ALTON, ILL., PREPARED UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 6 OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1909.

Taken together, these documents contain the essence of most arguments dealing with the proposed replacement of the Alton locks and dam. As long as the river channel is not deepened to twelve feet, the immediate impact on Elsah of the proposed dam would not be great. The construction of the original dam had a strong impact on the village, both in its stabilizing the river level in summer and in its prevention of the emptying out of the creek through Elsah. That creek, with its wastes, formerly could flush into the river during low water. Now it silts in and deposits materials on its bottom in all but periods of strong flow.

On November 10th, Elsah's new phone exchange, located on Beltrami Road about a mile east of the village line, officially went into service. Instead of the old, familiar 466 prefix to all Elsah numbers, the new prefix is now 374. Most phones still have the last three numbers of their old numbers.

Illinois Bell is to be commended for constructing a phone exchange building that is beautiful as well as functional, and that blends into the landscape so well.

A False Alarm

The newspaper report below came to HEF from James Sherman, of St. Ann, Missouri, through Pat Farmer. Mr. Sherman was raised by his grandmother in a small stone house on LaSalle Street. The house is no longer there, but it stood on the lot south of the present Sunday school of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Elsah.

The report was dated in pencil "1907," without any mention of newspaper source. We are quite sure it did not come from the JERSEY COUNTY DEMOCRAT, having checked the file. The year, 1907, seems correct, since there is a report of four Elsah representatives attending a state Temperance League convention at El Paso, Illinois from June 21 to 24 of that year. The names are the same, with the exception of the fact that Cllie St. Peters was substituted for Harry Tonkinson. It would be unlikely that successive conventions would be held in El Paso, a small community east of Peoria.

Though not sharp, this enlargement of a small snapshot from the Eugene Semple Collection of the University of Washington is the only picture we have seen which shows



TOOTING WHISTLES CAUSE ALARM OF FIRE AT ELSAH

MANAGER OF WHITING PLANT WAS ONLY GIVING APPROPRIATE SEND OFF TO L. T. L. DELEGATES

General Manager Alexander Marshall of the Western Whiting works at Elsah, caused a fire alarm in that village last night by giving a too vigorous salute and farewell to a party of four delegates to the Loyal Temperance League convention at El Paso, Ill. The delegates are Misses Tessie Worthy, Nannie Milford, Messrs. Henry Casson and Harry Tonkinson. As the party left Elsah on the train for El Paso Mr. Marshall, as befitted such an event in the history of Elsah, when four young people were going away on such an important journey, tooted the whiting plant whistles. Everybody in the village thought there was a big fire at the whiting works and they rushed down to see what was the trouble and to lend a hand if any help was needed. Instead of a fire they discovered it was only a farewell to the water wagon delegation. Another salute will be given the delegation when they return from the convention.

certain aspects of the operation of the Elsah Quarry. Arrows indicate small mine cars to carry rock to the crusher. The triangle indicates a quarry worker.



Joyous Junques



Elsah's new antique shop, located in the long two-story building on Mill Street just north of Maple, is jointly owned by two couples, Dennis and Peggy Scarborough and Douglas and Donna Finch.

The building was originally one story high. It was constructed by Dr. Benjamin F. Farley, who lived across the creek in what is now the Darnell House, in 1885. Widely used in its early days, it was known as "Farley's Dance Hall" or the "Music Hall." Not only were dances held there, but dramas as well, using the elevated stage at the west end of the hall. William McNair recalls in his diary meetings of the local Democratic Party also taking place in the hall.

Early in this century the hall was bought by the Knights of Pythias, who added a second story. Some old timers still call it the "K. P. Hall," but it was subsequently bought by the local Methodists and became known as the "Methodist Recreation Hall." Then the church sold it to Mr. Dwight Moody, from whom the two couples bought the building in 1974.

Both men are employees of Shell Oil Company, but have spent much spare time in the past two years restoring the hall for their part-time antique businesses, which they conduct largely on weekends.

Restoration involved taking up about half of the floor to replace joists, but the original flooring was retained and replaced. The whole building was scraped and painted inside and out. New doors were

added and a new stone front step. The large bee colony that had nested in the warping upper story under the siding had to be routed by an exterminator, and other tasks too numerous to mention went into this restoration. Without their efforts the building might have been lost through neglect, and the citizens of Elsah must be very grateful for another example of individual initiative and energy.

Currently the antique collections, which the partners maintain separately, are available for purchase only part time, but the store will be open year round.

Mr. Scarborough is a longtime resident of the area as well as a long standing admirer of Elsah. He met his partner while he was in the United States Navy, serving on President Nixon's yacht. Mr. Finch was serving in the coast guard, and when the two young men discovered a mutual interest in antiques, they worked together in flea market sales in the Washington area. After discharge, Mr. Scarborough returned to his home area and encouraged Mr. Finch to follow. The Scarborough antique collection has the title, "Joyous Junques." Both partners specialize in furniture.



The interior of the new antique shop shows a Gothic gable ingeniously used as a decorative corner bracket.



No. 4R6295 Fine Gold Filled, Fancy Chased Toothpick and Ear Spoon. Price..... \$1.25

The Bible House

HEF member Percival Robertson, known to generations of his students as "Dr. Robbie," has given ELSAH HISTORY his musings and reminiscences concerning his Elsah home. He has spent many of his retirement years there, when not teaching in other parts of the country, many of these years with his wife, the late Helen Robertson, who was also a member of HEF. Although Dr. Robertson never came to Elsah until he was an adult, he has known the village longer than all but a very few of Elsah's native-born citizens.

The builder of the house that eventually was given the formal designation 11 LaSalle Street, but which I like to call our home, must have been reasonably well-to-do. His was a two-story rock house, rather larger than most village houses built around 1858. There was an open porch on the river side (south side) supported with three wood pillars of Ionic design. Whether the porch was on the original house or added later there is no positive record. There were also one or more one story lean-tos on the north side.

Mary Elizabeth Hughes purchased the house in 1911 and occupied it part time until 1955. She was responsible for the basic changes in the house.

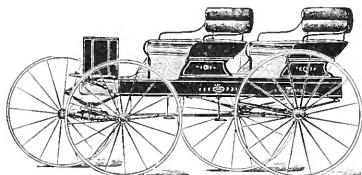
"Little Miss Hughes," as she was known in the village because she was tiny, was a deeply religious woman. Her life was devoted to comforting and inspiring the distressed among the poor in St. Louis, including prisoners and other unfortunates, and especially boys from underprivileged homes.

During World War II she cooperated in holding gospel meetings for enlisted men. She wrote the words and composed the music for a war song entitled "God Bless Our Boys," and it was published.

I first met her in 1919 when our family--my wife and three year old son--were spending a short vacation in the Worthy House (later known as the Village Inn and now the Bradley House).

Little Miss Hughes that summer had three boys from underprivileged homes in St. Louis. She was giving the boys a vacation in wholesome environment. Our son bore the nickname "Sunny Jim." He played with Miss Hughes' boys sometimes, so we became well acquainted and I came to admire her work, especially with the boys.

More than twenty-five years later, after Principia College had moved to Elsah, I used to see Miss Hughes occasionally at a distance and thought she did not remember me. One day, passing close on the sidewalk, I said, "Miss Hughes, I don't think you remember me."



"Yes, I do. You are Sunny Jim's father," she replied.

I asked what had become of some of those boys I remembered that she had cared for. She produced a letter she had just received from one of the boys. He was in the war in Korea and had a Purple Heart medal. The letter started, "Dear Mom Hughes," and then followed one of the most touching letters I had ever read. A young man poured out his love and gratitude to his Mom Hughes for what she had done to show him the good way of life. It was a rare jewel in her "crown of rejoicing."

As indicated, little Miss Hughes was a deeply religious woman. She called her home "The Bible House." She was a devout member of a church, one of whose tenets was that Jesus would return to earth in all his glory (See Matthew 16: 27 and other verses). Her prayers led her to believe this return was imminent and that Elsah would be the scene of his return. With that in mind she had her home refashioned with a flat roof like those in Palestine so it would look familiar to Jesus. It was also primitive, like those of Palestine, containing no pipes of any kind and no modern lighting.

As retirement from a career of forty years of teaching in The Principia drew closer, I considered where I would like to live. Elsah had claimed a goodly share of my heart since I first saw it in 1916. Frederick Oakes Sylvest had endeared it to me even more, and when Principia College finally moved there in 1935, I knew I wanted to live in Elsah. The Bible House was the right site for retirement. When Miss Hughes passed to her rich reward in 1955, I found it possible to obtain possession of her former home.

The physical structure I acquired was a flat-roofed house with two rooms downstairs, one upstairs, with walls two feet thick: eighteen inches of rough rock and mortar, four inches of ancient but solid studding, really two by four inches, and not a fraction less, and two inches of thick lathes and plaster.

In remodeling one does not make many changes to such walls. There was not a pipe in the house and but one short wire. I was quite willing to keep the flat roof partly for Miss Hughes' sake. But how should one make it livable for someone in the twentieth century?

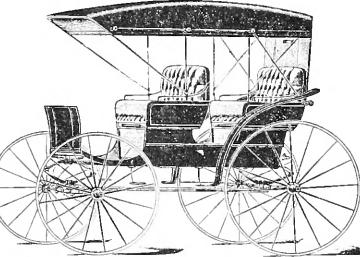
It was more than just chance that led my path to cross that of a former pupil, Harvey Spigel. He had worked three years for Frank Lloyd Wright and learned much of house design. I asked him to draw plans for an extension and modernization that would embody these three concepts: beauty, economy, and suitability. The house must be appropriate to the village.

We wished to incorporate as much of old Elsah as possible. A fireplace in the livingroom was made from rock that remained from the old mill on the riverfront. These rocks had been quarried in Grafton. There were sufficient Elsah-made bricks left around when the old warehouse on the river had been razed to make an old fashioned fireplace in the kitchen. The half-fused bricks, with a slaggy green surface from the long abandoned lime kiln, made an attractive border for a flower bed. Discarded relics of Elsah's early days were utilized to provide a sort of antique yet modern glow to the house which is what we now call home.

What made the site of the Bible House so attractive, aside from the form and history of the house itself? The mighty Mississippi--well called The Great River with its ceaseless flow of traffic, the lifeblood of the nation. Aside from its utility role and more fundamental is its function as mirror of all the glories of the heavens. It is an ever changing kaleidoscope of color and form.

Sometimes the river swells and floods the country, but the Bible House stands above the highest floods.

Shielded from violent southwest winds by a spur of Mount Radiance, the name given by early settlers to the bluff behind the house, and built on the rock spur of this mountain, it is truly a "house builded on a rock." A glorious view of the river and a shelter from storm and flood produce an appropriate setting for home. We love it.



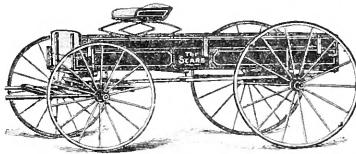
contributions

HEF is grateful for the following contributions:
In memory of Mrs. Josephine Copeland:

Miss Prill Harmon, \$5; Mrs. Myrtle Ferree, \$3;
Kilpatrick family reunion, \$15; Russel and Vena
Kilpatrick, \$25; Jennie Copeland, \$25.

General Contributions:

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bunting, \$100; Mr. Horace R. Chope, \$10; Miss Polly Harmon, \$9; Mrs. John Kreutzberg, \$10; Mrs. Ruby Morris, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stickler, \$30; Mr. R. B. Tullis, \$100; Mrs. Annabelle Woodard, \$20.



The Elnah School around 1919 or 1920 included the following students: front row: _____ Newcomb, Betty Cresswell, Rosa Pellikaan, John McClusky, Harbold Bryant, Ida Rister, Jennie Tonkinson; second row: Anna Bryant, Mary Croxford, Edna Faulkner, Paul Ris-

ter, Ella McClusky, Mr. Terry (teacher), Tillie Pelli-kaan, Russell Keller, Eululah Mandorca, Eudora Faulkner, Evelyn McIntyre. This picture came to HEF from Rosa Pellikaan Repke through Mrs. Pat Farmer.

News Notes

HEF members Ned and Paula Bradley received international recognition for their restoration of their Elsah home recently when an article, "Restoring river town home," by Marilyn Hoffman, appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for 7 September of this year. (See p. 30). Occupying nearly a full page, with three photographs by Henry Hamlin, this article also credits HEF for its preservation work.

Apparently no major riverboat sinkings ever occurred in the Elsah area, but far south of here, near Chester, Illinois, the BLUFF CITY, built in 1896, went down on November 18, 1897.

The BLUFF CITY had left St. Louis with passengers and two barges, bound for New Orleans. When nearing the land at Chester, the ship was burning. All passengers and the crew were able to get off the burning vessel at the landing before it burned and then exploded at the water's edge.

With this year's severe drought, after seventy-nine years under water, the remains of the BLUFF CITY were again exposed by the extremely low water conditions.

The ALTON TELEGRAPH of November 8, 1976, contained a feature by Sue Eastman (p. A-3) on the events. Three pictures show the steamboat in its heyday and two views of its bare remains as they appear today.

publications

HEF has a small supply of publications that frequently come into demand. Below is a listing of available materials:

ELSAH HISTORY: Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 16 are available at 25 cents each, plus 15 cents postage, if it is needed.

Leaflets: #1 THE MAYBECK PILOT at 25 cents, plus 15 cents postage.

#2 ELSAH CITIZENS at 50 cents, plus 20 cents postage.

#3 ELSAH BLUFF PRAIRIES, by Marilyn Bland, at 75 cents, plus 20 cents postage.

#4 THE GREAT RIVER: MASTER SCULPTOR, by Percival Robertson, at \$1.50, postpaid.

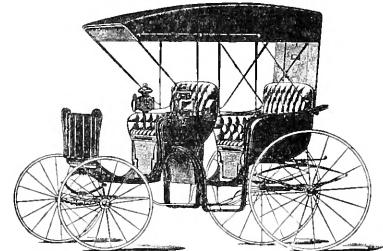
#5 CHAUTAUQUA, ILLINOIS, A BRIEF HISTORY, by William Fabian, at \$2, postpaid.

ELSAH: A HISTORIC GUIDEBOOK, 3rd edition, at \$3, postpaid.

Other items: Postcards of Riverview House, with the old road entrance, at 10 cents each, plus postage, unless sent with other items.

Sylvester souvenir, showing a full-color reproduction of a F. O. Sylvester riverscape with information inside, at 25 cents, plus 10 cents postage.

DON'T FORGET. CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORIC ELSAH FOUNDATION ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE NOW.



A recent book put out by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, under their imprint, The Preservation Press, includes Elsah as a case study in the formation of a historic district.

Entitled *A GUIDE TO DELINEATING EDGES OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS*, this ninety-five page softbound volume was compiled by a number of preservationists. It is probable that the individual who contributed information on Elsah was W. Philip Cotton, Jr., of St. Louis, a friend of the Hosmers who helped to design the modifications to their home on Mill Street. Mr. Cotton is well acquainted with Elsah and with the work of HEF in its preservation.

The text mentions the work of HEF as follows: "The passing of the village ordinance /establishing Elsah as a historic district/ followed by one month the listing, largely through the efforts of the Historic Elsah Foundation, Inc., of Elsah in the National Register." This, of course, occurred in 1973.

Included among the twenty case studies are some of the most famous historic districts in the United States, areas like the Old City District of Charleston, South Carolina; the Vieux Carre of New Orleans; and Beacon Hill of Boston.

As the text points out, in its concern for the edges of historic districts, the case of Elsah is unique among those treated because of the fact that some of the boundaries of its district lie in undifferentiated woodland and are not strongly marked. The usual case is to bound the district by a road, a building, or some such easily distinguishable feature.



HEF's notecards, brought out last spring, are proving to be very popular. Five cards, in five different colors, with an envelope to match each, sell for \$1.25. These may be ordered from HEF directly, through the Elsah Landing restaurant, or by mail. Please allow \$.20 postage per set of cards if ordering by mail.